

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	<b>OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION</b>
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## LESSON PLAN

### Introduction

A. Course Title: **Surveillance**

#### Summary of Content

1. This course is designed to provide the participant with clear and concise techniques and procedures, in order to effectively employ surveillance, or surveillance operations.
2. This course will also enable the participant to identify and utilize the different surveillance capabilities, including foot, vehicle and a brief depiction of electronic surveillance.
3. This course will also identify various procedures for conducting surveillance, and related intelligence gathering procedures, relevant to ethical standards.

#### Objectives

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Identify situations where surveillance can be employed effectively.
2. Identify objectives of surveillance activity.
3. Identify differences between uniformed officer surveillance and non-uniformed officer surveillance.
4. Define:
  - a) Arrest surveillance
  - b) Covert surveillance
  - c) Fixed surveillance
  - d) Mobile surveillance
5. Identify the uses of technical aids which will assist officer surveillance, including:
  - a) Low-level light viewing devices
  - b) Binoculars
  - c) RF transmitter signal devices.

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6. Identify circumstances where conducting of intelligence activities is legally permissible and identify relevant ethical considerations.
7. Identify proper procedure to follow in conducting surveillance.
8. Identify procedural alternatives available for gathering intelligence information (including documents, public records).

#### Instructional Methods

Class lecture with class participation, handout materials, overheads, and audio-visual aids.

Estimated Time: 2 hrs

Instructor\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_

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Approved by: NMLEA INSTR Jan 2014

Revised:\_\_\_\_\_

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OH-1, Q-1	<p data-bbox="475 247 779 279"><b>I. Surveillance</b></p> <p data-bbox="589 359 1521 506">A. Definition of Surveillance – The continuous observation of persons, places, or things, generally but not necessary in an unobtrusive manner, to obtain information concerning the activities of individuals engaged in criminal activity.</p> <p data-bbox="589 541 1328 573">B. Situations for Employing Effective Surveillance</p> <ol data-bbox="670 615 1521 1640" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="670 615 1521 688">1. To verify the reliability of an informant and informant information.</li> <li data-bbox="670 724 1219 756">2. Dignitary or protection of official.</li> <li data-bbox="670 793 1433 825">3. To obtain sufficient evidence to effect an arrest.</li> <li data-bbox="670 863 1339 894">4. To secure arrests from a search warrant.</li> <li data-bbox="670 932 1425 1016">5. To locate and apprehend suspects and wanted persons.</li> <li data-bbox="670 1052 1490 1125">6. To locate residences, or other places frequented by the suspect.</li> <li data-bbox="670 1161 1521 1234">7. To identify relationships between known or suspected criminals, associates, friends, or relatives.</li> <li data-bbox="670 1270 1455 1302">8. To attempt to prevent the commission of a crime.</li> <li data-bbox="670 1339 1516 1413">9. To determine the most feasible method of conducting a raid, or approach for an apprehension or rescue.</li> <li data-bbox="670 1449 1498 1564">10. To prepare schedules and timetables of movements of persons, for analysis in conducting further investigation.</li> <li data-bbox="670 1600 1521 1631">11. To safeguard persons, property, and personal effects.</li> </ol> <p data-bbox="589 1675 1469 1749">C. Differences Between Uniformed Officer Surveillance and Non-Uniformed Officer Surveillance.</p> <ol data-bbox="670 1785 1328 1892" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="670 1785 1312 1816">1. Uniformed generally non-surreptitious.</li> <li data-bbox="670 1854 1328 1885">2. Surveillance to prevent criminal activity.</li> </ol>
OH-2, LO-1, Q-2	
OH-3, Q3, LO-3	

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OH-4, Q-4, LO-2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Uniformed officer can have pre-determined locations for covert surveillance.</li> <li>4. Can also exit patrol vehicle and conduct foot surveillance.</li> <li>5. Can engage citizens in conversation during non-patrol times, as they are an excellent source of information.</li> <li>6. Non-uniformed officer can move about freely without drawing much suspicion.</li> <li>7. Unmarked vehicles and officers blend into surroundings.</li> </ol> <p>D. Objectives of Surveillance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To obtain evidence of a crime.</li> <li>2. To gain ongoing intelligence.</li> <li>3. Obtain probable cause for search warrants.</li> <li>4. Provide additional information for officer's court testimony.</li> <li>5. Provide information for subsequent interviews.</li> <li>6. To check reliability of informant information.</li> <li>7. To ascertain information subject activity.</li> <li>8. Ascertain whereabouts of an individual.</li> <li>9. To gain information and knowledge of suspect associates.</li> <li>10. To locate hidden contraband and probable covert hiding locations.</li> <li>11. To prevent the commission of a crime or criminal act.</li> <li>12. To apprehend a subject in the commission, or prior to the commission of a criminal act.</li> </ol>

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OH-5, Q-5, LO-4

- E. Types of Surveillance
  - 1. Fixed Surveillance
    - a) The surveillance remains in one position or locale, or stationary vantage point.
    - b) Short radius in which to move.
    - c) Also known as a "Stakeout".
  - 2. Mobile Surveillance
    - a) As the subject moves about, so does the surveillance.
    - b) Vehicle surveillance
      - 1) Automobile
      - 2) Bicycle
      - 3) Airplane or helicopter
      - 4) On foot, running or walking
    - c) Also called moving surveillance.
  - 3. Technical Surveillance
    - a) Involves the use of electronic and visual enhancement devices to view or overhear subjects in the conduct of their daily affairs.
    - b) Electronic eavesdropping devices
      - 1) Wiretaps
      - 2) Per registers (records all numbers from a private phone)
      - 3) Electronic trackers
      - 4) Mobile tracking devices
      - 5) Room bugs
      - 6) Beepers
      - 7) Optical devices
  - 4. Covert Surveillance
    - a) Used primarily for the protection of the undercover officer.
    - b) Corroborate undercover officer's testimony.
    - c) Surveillance officer may have observed physical transaction or incident.
    - d) Also encompasses the identification of approaches to the area, in case the undercover officer gets into trouble.
    - e) Includes implementing necessary equipment and manpower to adequately assist the undercover officer.
    - f) Pre and post drug purchase surveillance is recommended to gather intelligence information, relative to counter surveillance before the purchase, and to identify co-



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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Low-level light viewing devices <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Night vision offers low light or no light capabilities.</li> <li>b) Ease of usage. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Compact</li> <li>(2) Light weight</li> <li>(3) Can be adapted for use with 35mm cameras and video camcorders</li> <li>(4) Hand held models</li> <li>(5) Mounted securely to officer's head</li> </ol> </li> <li>c) Video transmitters</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. RF transmitter signal devices <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Miniature transmitter that may be worn on the body.</li> <li>b) May also be concealed in a stationary vehicle</li> <li>c) RF transmitter can be easily hidden in a stationary location, or concealed in a vehicle or portable container of any type.</li> <li>d) Because of this versatility, the transmitting devices used in a wide variety of situations.</li> <li>e) Extremely useful in circumstances where unrestricted mobility is required for only a short period of time.</li> <li>f) The time limitation is imposed primarily by the lifetime of the power supply.</li> <li>g) Because surveillance needs often arise on short notice and adverse conditions, it is imperative that officers become familiar with all aspects of its use.</li> <li>h) Transmitter consists of three functions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Power supply (usually batteries)</li> <li>(2) Electronic circuitry such as the oscillator, modulator, amplifiers, and filters.</li> <li>(3) Antenna</li> </ol> </li> <li>i) Atmospheric obstructions and other radio interference must be considered.</li> <li>j) Radiates to receiving unit.</li> <li>k) Types of RF transmitters <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Body-mounted transmitters</li> <li>(2) Telephone tapping transmitters</li> <li>(3) Receivers</li> </ol> </li> <li>l) Advantages of RF transmitters <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Portability (small and lightweight)</li> <li>(2) Quickly installed</li> <li>(3) Highly versatile</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>

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OH-7, LO-6, Q-7	<div data-bbox="760 247 1529 1381"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>m) Disadvantages of RF transmitters               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Limited period of operation</li> <li>(2) Limited and uncertain range of operation</li> <li>(3) Can be located by electromagnetic sensors.</li> <li>(4) Will not relay information when surrounded by a conducting shield such as a car body, airplane, or metal suitcase.</li> <li>(5) Quality (intelligibility) of transmitted information may vary.</li> <li>(6) Subject to locally generated interference and atmospheric noise.</li> <li>(7) Contact with subject is often necessary.</li> </ul> </li> <li>n) Disguised transmitters               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Disguised cell phone transmitter</li> <li>(2) Pager voice transmitter</li> <li>(3) Power strip or outlet converter transmitter</li> <li>(4) Cigarette pack alarm transmitter</li> <li>(5) Cigarette pack voice transmitter</li> <li>(6) Walkman voice transmitter</li> <li>(7) Wall outlet voice transmitter</li> <li>(8) Garage opener voice transmitter</li> <li>(9) Briefcase transmitter</li> <li>(10) Tape-measure voice transmitter</li> <li>(11) Smoke alarm voice transmitter</li> <li><b>(12) Any device you can think of to hide a transmitter!</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </div> <div data-bbox="475 1417 1529 1961"> <p>G. Legally Permissible Intelligence Activities and Relevant Ethical Considerations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The gathering of raw information on the activities of subjects suspected of being involved in illegal activity.</li> <li>2. Collection of raw data on:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Subjects</li> <li>b) Associates</li> <li>c) Individuals whom they have been seen with</li> <li>d) Places frequented</li> <li>e) License numbers of vehicles used</li> <li>f) Uniformed/non-uniformed officer observation subjects.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </div>



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OH-8, LO-6,Q-7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Citizen complaints</li> <li>4. Information received from other police agencies.</li> <li>5. Information received from D.A.'s office.</li> <li>6. Newspapers and magazines</li> <li>7. Public records and documents</li> <li>8. License applications</li> <li>9. Undercover officers</li> <li>10. Electronic surveillance</li> <li>11. Informants</li> <li>12. Relevant Ethical Considerations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Legal considerations with informants <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Circumstances surrounding how the informant learned his information</li> <li>(2) Credibility and reliability</li> <li>(3) Confidentiality is protected</li> </ol> </li> <li>b) Entrapment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) A defense to criminal prosecution</li> <li>(2) Subject judged not guilty of an offense if his conduct is incited or induced by a police officer</li> </ol> </li> <li>c) Privacy considerations of sensitive information <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) It is no longer possible to enter all information on a subject into intelligence files.</li> <li>(2) Each item must be subjected to the test of relevancy and legality under state and federal laws.</li> <li>(3) There is little problem when intelligence gathered is of an active case.</li> <li>(4) It becomes a very touchy situation when allegations where the subject or source is not known.</li> <li>(5) Also difficult when the informant has not been accurate in the past.</li> <li>(6) Where there is no criminal record on the subject.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>

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OH-9, LO-7, Q8	<div data-bbox="922 247 1502 430"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(7) Illegal search and seizure issues.</li> <li>(8) Possible harassment issues.</li> <li>(9) Issues of technical surveillance (wire taps, electronic trackers, optical devices)</li> </ul> </div> <div data-bbox="571 504 1377 541"> <p>H. Proper Procedure for Conducting a Surveillance</p> </div> <div data-bbox="701 577 1523 1927"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Moving surveillance on foot. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Used only on relatively short distances, or to maintain contact with a suspect after he has left a vehicle.</li> <li>b) Officer must be prepared to maintain a lengthily surveillance when necessary.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Four methods for conducting foot surveillance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) One-man surveillance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Where a single officer attempts to follow suspect</li> <li>(2) Extremely difficult because suspect must be kept in view at all times and close contact in required.</li> <li>(3) Dependent on pedestrian traffic and physical demographics of the area.</li> <li><b>(4) Should be avoided if possible!</b></li> </ol> </li> <li>b) Two-man surveillance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Affords greater security against detection.</li> <li>(2) Reduces risk of losing the suspect.</li> <li>(3) First officer remains some distance behind the first.</li> <li>(4) Less crowded street, one officer should walk on opposite side of the street, nearly abreast of the subject.</li> <li>(5) Should rotate lead officer periodically.</li> </ol> </li> <li>c) ABC method (3 man surveillance team) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Further reduces the risk of losing the subject.</li> <li>(2) Affords greater security against detection.</li> <li>(3) Allows officer to drop off if he feels the suspect has detected him.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol> </div>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(4) Officer 1 keeps reasonable distance behind the suspect, while officer 2 follows officer 1 and keeps officer 1 in view.</li> <li>(5) Officer 2 checks for counter-surveillance.</li> <li>(6) Officer 3 walks on the other side of the street slightly behind the suspect.</li> <li>(7) On crowded streets, all officers on the same side of the street.</li> <li>(8) On streets with little traffic, two officers on the opposite side of the street.</li> </ul> </li> <li>c) Progressive or “leap frog” method.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Suspect observed intermittently as he progresses along a habitual route.</li> <li>(2) Surveillance officers in fixed positions along the route.</li> <li>(3) Destination can then be determined without close observation.</li> <li>(4) May prove valuable in locating hideouts, meeting places, or buildings utilized for storing illegal narcotics.</li> <li>(5) This method is not commonly utilized, as it requires a lot of time, and greater probability for obtaining poor results.</li> </ul> </li> <li>d) Note: an infinite number of problems can be encountered conducting a foot surveillance.</li> </ul> <p>3. Moving Surveillance with Vehicle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Requires careful preparation.</li> <li>b) Ensure that there are an adequate number of vehicles and officers to sufficiently handle the surveillance.</li> <li>c) Prepare for the unexpected variables to happen.</li> <li>d) One car surveillance           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Should be positioned behind the suspect’s vehicle, distance varying with the traffic.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(2) City traffic-recommended no more than two cars between suspect's vehicle and surveillance vehicle.</li> <li>(3) Rural area-give suspect a good lead.</li> <li>(4) At night, the surveillance vehicle should not have its headlights on high beam.</li> <li>(5) All unnecessary lights should be extinguished.</li> <li>e) Two-car surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) City areas during daytime hours-both cars should be behind suspect's car.</li> <li>(2) You may wish to parallel route, timing yourself to arrive at intersections before the suspect, to observe his route.</li> <li>(3) It is advisable to change the lead vehicle whenever the situation dictates.</li> <li>(4) Very suitable to nighttime usage.</li> </ul> </li> <li>f) Three-car surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Parallel routes more readily utilized.</li> <li>(2) Positions of surveillance vehicles can be changed frequently to prevent discovery by the suspect.</li> <li>(3) Rotate lead vehicle as necessary.</li> </ul> </li> <li>g) Leap frog surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Similar to leap from on foot surveillance</li> <li>(2) Suspect's vehicle may be observed intermittently along its route.</li> <li>(3) Officer's can observe suspect's car from fixed points along route.</li> <li>(4) Suspect's destination may be determined after a number of similar surveillance.</li> <li>(5) It is most beneficial for one vehicle to follow for a distance, give the lead up to another surveillance vehicle, and so on.</li> <li>(6) If there is no arrest intent, and the risk of detection too great, it may</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<p style="text-align: right;">be advisable to call of the surveillance for the day.</p> <p>4. Combined foot and vehicle surveillance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Most often utilized in city or urban areas where traffic is light.</li> <li>b) Foot surveillance given support by officer's in vehicles, especially if suspect is lost.</li> <li>c) In certain situations, it may be necessary for an officer to exit the surveillance vehicle if the suspect has parked and exited the vehicle.</li> <li>d) Officers will always be assured of transportation, should the subject board a bus, or some other form of alternate transportation.</li> <li>e) Officers on foot surveillance can be changed frequently to avoid detection.</li> <li>f) Caution must be exercised, in order to avoid detection of the slow moving surveillance vehicle.</li> <li>g) When subject indicates return to his vehicle, officers must return to vehicle surveillance.</li> </ul> <p>5. Public Transportation Surveillance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Most difficult challenge to surveillance team.</li> <li>b) Officers can become widely dispersed in a short period of time.</li> <li>c) Preparation is critical for success, by knowing the transportation route before implementation of the surveillance.</li> <li>d) Officers should have correct money on hand to be ready for any change in transportation.</li> <li>e) Officers should also be prepared for subject to change mode of transportation to vehicle surveillance, or foot surveillance.</li> </ul>

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LO-8, OH-10, Q9

- I. Procedural Alternatives Available for Gathering Intelligence Information.
  1. Information collections are the initial process.
  2. Physical surveillance needs to be augmented by covert intelligence procedures.
  3. Utilization of electronic surveillance devices, in accordance with legal and departmental policy.
    - a) Wiretaps
    - b) Tape recorders
    - c) Optical devices
  4. Determining accuracy of information.
  5. Case officer reports on reliability of information and of the source.
  6. Information is passed on; collated and analyzed, in order to make accurate judgements.
  7. Users of information are provided with an immediate and accurate assessment of the value of the information.
  8. Collation of information is vital, as information flows from different sources and placed into logical sequence.
  9. Information is arranged in order to correctly facilitate the analysis of information.
  10. Analysis is the separation of potentially valuable information from inaccurate data.
  11. Dissemination of information is compiled into a report or intelligence file.
  12. Clearly defined objectives distinguish differences between facts and assertions.
  13. Conclusions based on the information.

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	<p>14. Dissemination based on purpose and contents the need to know the confidentiality of the informant, and the on-going process.</p>